The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,544.

PRICE 3d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 6. 1789.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

Sixth Night of Mr KING's Engagement.

On WEDNESDAY next, April 8. 1789. will be presented, A Comedy called, The

CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.

Lord Ogleby,	—	Mr KING;
Sir John Melvil,		Mr WOODS;
And Lovewell,		Mr WILLIAMSON.
Miss Sterling,		Mrs BARRESFORD;
And Fanny,	—	Mrs COATS.

To which will be added a FARCE, called, The

CITIZEN.

Young Philpot,	—	Mr KING;
Old Philpot,		Mr MOSS;
And Maria,		Mrs BARRESFORD.

Tickets to be had and places for the boxes taken of Mr [illegible], at the office of the Theatre, and at his house, head of St Anne's Street.

☞ Mr KING made his fourth appearance on Saturday evening, in the character of Shylock, and was received throughout with the greatest marks of applause.

LEITH ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

ON Thursday the 9th of April, at half an hour after eleven, there will be

A PUBLIC BREAKFAST,

For the Benefit of *Count Borowlaski*;

In the course of which the Count will perform some select pieces on the Guittar.

Tickets to be had at the Count's Lodgings, No 4. St Andrew's Street, or at the Rooms, at Three Shillings each.

☞ The Count intends to quit this place on his way to Glasgow, on Tuesday the 14th instant.

DANCING.

MR BARNARD having learned that a report has been industriously circulated for some time past, that he is to give up business in this City, he finds it necessary in this public manner to contradict the report: and he begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility and Gentry, and particularly those who are his friends, that such report is destitute of the slightest foundation.

Skinner's Close, Edinburgh, April 4. 1789.

JOHN CLARK,

(From the SWAN INN, MANSFIELD, *Nottinghamshire*)

BEGS to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and others, that he has taken and entered on the BELL INN, BARNBY-MOOR, *Nottinghamshire*, and hopes for a continuance of the favours conferred on the late Mrs Bingley; assuring those who please to honour him with their support, that every exertion shall be used to merit their esteem.

N.B. Neat Post Chaise, steady horses, and careful drivers.

March 9. 1789.

ADDRESS TO THE KING.

THE Town Council and Incorporated Trades of Dundee having without communication with the other inhabitants, transmitted an Address to the King on his recovery, the Burgesses, Heritors, and other Inhabitants of that ancient burgh, feeling, with ardour and sincerity, the highest sense of joy on account of the happy re-establishment of his Majesty's health, were irresistibly desirous to express in their own person, and to convey to the throne in their own language, their unfeigned sentiments of loyalty & congratulation, a numerous and respectable meeting therefore of the Burgesses, Heritors, and other inhabitants was held at Dundee on the 4th of April current, where an Address of Congratulation to his Majesty on the joyful event of his Recovery, was most cordially and unanimously agreed to, signed in their presence by DAVID LAIRD, Esq; their Preses, and ordered to be transmitted to George Dempster, Esq; M. P. to be by him presented to his Majesty.

ROSS AND CROMARTY.

AT the desire of several Gentlemen of the Counties of Ross and Cromarty, I do hereby appoint a meeting of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Commissioners of Supply, Justices of Peace, and Heritors of these counties, to hold at Tain, on Tuesday the 14th day of April curt. to consider of a Congratulatory Address to his Majesty on his late Recovery.

DONALD M'LEOD, Sheriff Depute and Convener.

MAHOGANY FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD in the Timber Bush, Leith, on Friday the 10th curt. at twelve o'clock noon, a quantity of exceeding Fine JAMAICA MAHOGANY in round Logs.—To be set up in such Lots as purchasers shall incline.

Also, may be had a parcel of BAY MAHOGANY in Planks and Inch Boards.

Leith, April 2. 1789.

BELVILLE TO LET.

THE House furnished, together with six acres of ground all in grass, except two small pieces in gardens—with Couch-house, Stable for five horses, large Hay-loft, and Byre for two cows. This place not being within the royalty, is free of impost, &c. and is well supplied with fine spring-water. The above to be let for not less than six months, nor exceeding twelve. The entry to be at Whitsunday next.—The house may be seen every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from eleven in the forenoon to two o'clock.

For further particulars, apply to Mr Lamb upholsterer, South Bridge.

TO be SOLD by public roup, in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 8th day of April 1789, at one o'clock noon,

The DWELLINGHOUSE, Brewhouse, Garden, and Pigeon-house, with the Pertinents, lying in the village of Tranent, as possessed by the late Mr Matthew Haldane.

The title-deeds and articles of sale are in the hands of James Thomson, writer to the signet, Hanover Street.

If the premisses are not sold, they will be let, to be entered to at Whitsunday next.

AT LEITH,

For Inverness, Cromarty, Findhorn, &c.

THE SLOOP JAMES,
Benjamin Sinclair Master,
(Now loaded,)
Ready to sail first fair wind,

AND,

THE SLOOP THREE FRIENDS,
Alexander Watt Master,
Who will sail about the 25th instant.

For freight or passage, apply to John Watson, Leith.

N.B. The Sloop Culloden, Alexander M'Laren master, presently in the Moray Frith, is expected at Leith about the 20th instant.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

By J. SIBBALD, Parliament-square, & J. MURRAY, London, price 1s. or 1s. 3d. by Post;—also by Dunlop and Wilson, Glasgow; Angus and Son, Aberdeen; and W. Boyd, Dumfries,

(With a View of Rosyth Castle)

THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR MARCH 1789.

Containing Essays, Extracts, and Abridgments from New Books, particularly from the Foreign Publications, together with Original Articles.

CONTENTS.

Register of the weather for March; sketch of the life and character of the late Dr Monsey; query by a correspondent; historical memoirs of the life and writings of George Anthony Scopoli; extract from Lady Craven's journey to Constantinople; extract from Capt. Dixon's voyage to the N.W. coast of America; fragments of original letters from Madame Charlotte Elizabeth of Bavaria; observations on the influence of the air and of light on the [illegible] salts, by M. Chaptal; conjectures on some of the phenomena of the barometer; account of the bull fights in Spain; Dr Franklin's address to the united states of America; account of a tree called Elizabeth's Oak, in the county of Suffolk; character of the American General Lee; singular circumstances relative to the leprosy; feudal conjectures, or the superior and vassal, a tale; remarks on the inhabitants of Naples and its government; manners, government, &c. of the Genoese; character of the Duke of Norfolk—of Edmund Burke—of Lord Loughborough; description of Nadir Shah's tent, decorated with precious stones; the languor of Magnus, a tale; poetry; monthly register.

TO THE

Freeholders of the County of Perth.

GENTLEMEN,

IT having been proposed to me by many of my Friends, some of whom are of the first respectability and property in Perthshire, to offer myself to represent the County at the next General Election; I take the liberty of soliciting the honour of your votes and interests; and if I am so fortunate as to be elected, the same independent principles, which have hitherto governed my conduct in Parliament, shall still direct me in the public claim of my country, and the particular interest of the County of Perth:—And I will take the earliest opportunity of paying my personal respects to you.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and
Very humble servant,
JOHN DRUMMOND.

LONDON, *March 7. 1789.*

P. S. Mr DRUMMOND having, since the above date, wrote to the whole Freeholders in the County, this address has been continued, least any of his letters may have been mis-sent.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE,

EDINBURGH, *March 30. 1789.*

THE Post Boy riding the Mail from Stirling to Falkirk was stopped last night, betwixt the hours of ten and eleven, between Stirling and Tarwood, by a Man, who after wounding him on the head, pushed him from his horse, and carried off the Mail, containing the following Bags, viz.

STIRLING,
ALLOA,
KINCARDINE, and
CRIEFF.

A REWARD of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the person who committed the above Robbery, to be paid at this Office upon conviction.

By order of the Postmaster General,
DAVID ROSS, Sec.

P. S. Since the date of the above advertisement, the Post-boy has given the following description of the person who committed the Robbery:

"That he was rather a little man, had on a light coloured great coat, and a round hat flouched over his ears and face; that it was so dark he could not discover the features of his face; but he spake rather in an English accent."

SALE OF PRINTED GOODS,

AND WHITE CLOTH FOR PRINTING.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Friday the 10th curt. at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, within the warehouse of Alexander and James Scott, Ingram's Close, Gallowgate, Glasgow,

The WHOLE STOCK of PRINTED GOODS and WHITE CLOTH for Printing, belonging to their estate, and which forms a complete assortment, particularly of white goods.

Catalogues of the goods may be had on Tuesday preceding the sale, by applying to Walter Ewing, Charlotte Street; and, on the day following, the lots will be ready for inspection in the warehouse.

Glasgow, April 3. 1789.

LANDS IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

To be SOLD,

THE Lands and Estate of CULT, with the Coal. The particulars to be inserted in a future advertisement.

Apply to George Hepburn, writer in Edinburgh.

N. B. By mistake, these lands were formerly advertised to be *let*, in place of *sold*.

HOUSES at Arbroath, to be Feued.

THAT upon Wednesday the 15th day of April curt. betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon, there is to be exposed to public roup, within the house of John Rae vintner in Arbroath,

A FEU of said HOUSE, extending about 48 feet in front, and consisting of three fire-rooms and a kitchen in the lower storey, and two fire-rooms and a dining room in the upper storey. Also, that Large TENEMENT at the back of the former, consisting of a brew-house and cellars in the lower storey; and four fire rooms in the second or upper storey. And likewise, a Stable, with hay-loft, chaise-house, and garden adjoining thereto, all situated at the head of the Marketgate of Arbroath, and very commodious for a public inn, being on the High Street, and within a few yards of the water of Brothock.

The above subjects lie nearly in the form of a right angle, being about 190 feet long and 48 feet broad at one end, and 40 feet at the other. The principal house fronts the west, and is situated on the broadest end bounded by the Marketgate Street on the west, and on the north by Horner's wynd. The garden is about 60 feet by 40, and would be a convenient situation for a dwelling-house. The whole will be exposed in one or more lots. The term of entry to commence at Whitsunday 1790.

Mr Rae will show the premisses. And for particulars enquire at Provost Allan.

This day is Published,

By A. GUTHRIE, No. 25. South Bridge, Edinburgh,

THE FIRST VOLUME OF

ROLLIN'S ANCIENT HISTORY,

(Price 3s. in Boards,)

And ready to deliver to Subscribers.

This elegant Edition will be completed in eight volumes, 8vo. illustrated with an entire new set of maps, neat engravings of Egyptian Antiquities, &c. and embellished with a Head of the Author; printed upon a fine paper, and with a set of types cast on purpose by the Wilsons of Glasgow. The most approved impressions of the work have been carefully compared and revised. A General Index, with an improved Chronological Table, will be given in the last volume.

Subscriptions received at the shop of A. Guthrie the publisher, as above,—by Messrs. J. Dickson, C. Elliot, W. Creech, and P. Hill, and by all the other Booksellers entrusted with Proposals.

Likewise in a few days will be published, Volume I. of a SALE CATALOGUE of [illegible] Books, with the prices marked at each article.

With one prices marked at each article.

This Collection contains some scarce and valuable Books.

WANTED,

A HOUSE in Leith, to rent by a Gentleman at present in London, to be entered to at Whitsunday next.

A convenient House in good repair, healthy and well lighted, having a kitchen and two parlours, four bed rooms, with apartments for servants, cellars and other conveniencies necessary for a family. If the ground floor can be used for holding dry goods, and not far from the harbour, the more agreeable.—Any having such to let may give notice to Mr Leslie, feedsman in Edinburgh.

SALE OF

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be SOLD by auction, at Pitlour, in the parish of Struthmiglo, and shire of Fife, on Monday the 20th day of April 1789, and seven following days. Sunday excepted, beginning each day at half past ten o'clock forenoon,

THE elegant and valuable HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a capital assortment of Bed and Table Linens, Silver Plate, Glass, Table and Tea China, some fine Prints, and a large stock of Wines, which all belonged to the late Lieutenant General Robert and Major General Philip Skene.

To be viewed on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday preceding the sale, from eleven to three o'clock.

Catalogues, one Shilling each, which will be allowed to purchasers, may be had of Mr David Walker, merchant in Strathmiglo, Robert Stark, writer in Cupar, and of William Bruce, upholsterer and auctioneer, High Street, Edinburgh.

No person to be admitted without a catalogue.

EXCISE-OFFICE, EDINBURGH, April 2. 1789.

By order of the Hon. the

COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE,

THERE is to be exposed to sale by public auction, at the following places, and on the days aftermentioned, for foreign exportation or ships stores, viz.

At ALLOA, on Monday the 13th current, 793 gallons [illegible] Spirits.

EYEMOUTH, the same day, 132 gallons Foreign Gin.

LEITH, on Saturday, 25th curt. 161 galls Foreign Brandy.
220½ galls. Foreign Rum.
285¼ galls. Foreign Gin.
408½ galls. British Spirits.

Note. The above goods being to be disposed of clear of all duties, for exportation to foreign ports, or for consumption as stores on board of vessels on Foreign voyages, in casks containing 100 galls. each at the least, and in vessels exceeding 100 tons burden, must be shipped under the like security for the due exportation or consumption thereof, as is required in the case of spirits duly exported or shipped for consumption on ship-board, and to be subject to seizure and [illegible] in case of being relanded.

A House and Farm in the County of Fife.

To be LET for nineteen years from Martinmas next,

THE MANSION-HOUSE, Garden, and Offices of NEWBIGGING, with the adjacent Inclosures, as presently possessed by Captain David Boog. Newbigging is most beautifully situated, about a mile north-west of Burntisland.—The house consists of nine rooms and a kitchen;—the offices are suitable, and the gardens and inclosures consist of about sixty acres.

Captain Boog will show the premisses, and offers may be lodged with William Lumsdaine, clerk to the signet, and such offers as are not accepted of shall be concealed, if desired.

SALE OF SUBJECTS IN HADDINGTON.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of John Clark, senior, innkeeper in Haddington, upon Friday the 17th day of April, 1789, at four o'clock afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE these SUBJECTS, with the Pertinents, in the town of Haddington, lying near the East Port thereof, which sometime belonged to George Anderson, tanner, and lately possessed by Arthur Wilson.

These Subjects consist of a Dwelling House of 5 rooms, kitchen, closets, cellars, and other conveniencies;—another House of two stories and garrets, which can either be occupied as a dwelling house, or as stables and hay-lofts;—a Pigeon-house, well stocked and very productive;—a large Barn, and Barn-Yard, with a loft above the barn for victual;—a Stable, with stalls for ten horses, and hay-loft above the same;—and a large Area of Ground, upon the side of the Water Tyne.

This property lies contiguous, and is bounded by the water of Tyne upon the east, and from its extent and situation, having so near access to the water, is extremely well adapted for a distillery or a brewery, or for the tanner or skinner trade, in the three last of which branches it has formerly been occupied, and in either of these, business might be carried on to a very great extent.

The purchaser's entry to be at Whitsunday next.

For farther particulars, apply to John Craw, writer in Haddington, or to Arthur Wilson, writer in Edinburgh, in whose hands the title-deeds, which are clear and unexceptionable, may be seen, and to either of whom application may be made for a private bargain, before the day of sale.

LANDS IN FIFE TO BE SOLD.

THE Lands and Estate of KILLEARNIE, lying in the parish of Saline, and shire of Fife, will be sold by private bargain.

This estate consists of 692 Scots acres, and at present yields 300 l. of free rent. The lands are entirely in the state of nature, but as the soil is good, they are capable of the highest improvement. They are conveniently situated in respect both to coal and lime, as there is a good field of coal within the estate which may be wrought to advantage, and there is abundance of lime in the neighbouring grounds. The estate holds of the Crown, and stands valued in the cess books of the county at 722 l. Scots.

For further particulars application may be made to Major Aytoun, the proprietor, at Inchdarny, or to Mr Mitchelson, Nicolson's Street.

LAMPS BROKEN.

WHEREAS some malicious persons, this morning about four o'clock, broke a considerable number of the public Lamps in Canongate——

A Reward of FIVE GUINEAS is hereby offered by the Magistrates of Canongate for the discovery of offenders, to be paid on their conviction.—— *Canongate, Monday, April 6.*

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY of ST PATRICK.

The meeting at the London Tavern, on Tuesday, was particularly numerous and respectable; and the conviviality was such as must ever exist in a society composed of persons of the highest rank, and founded on principles of benevolence. After dinner, Lord Rawdon, the President, gave "*The Prince of Wales*," which was received with tokens of applause, in all probability unequalled in the London was obtained, the Duke of YORK, who honoured the Society with his presence, arose, and, in a remarkably neat and elegant speech, returned thanks to the Society, in the name of his Royal brother, for this flattering testimony of their affection; and, at the same time, his Royal Highness begged to assure them, that he was convinced, that the manly and loyal sentiments of the Irish nation were so strongly imprinted on the Prince's memory, that no time could obliterate them—no circumstances erase them. A number of other toasts were drank; after which, the Society proceeded to an election for the ensuing year, viz.

PRESIDENT.
His Royal Highness the Duke of York.
VICE PRESIDENTS.

Earl of Cavan,	Mr Burke,
Lord Duncannon,	Mr Sheridan.

A very large sum was collected at dinner; a circumstance that, considering the charitable purposes for which this society is formed, must afford the most unbounded satisfaction to every philanthropist in every nation.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

GUILDHALL.—KING'S BENCH.—*March 9.*

The Assignees of SANDIEMAN *and* GRAHAM, *against the Assignees of* STEINS.

Messrs. Steins lived in Scotland, and were dealers in spirits, which they sent to London to Sandieman and Graham, to be sold for their benefit. Sandieman and Graham had been agents for Steins, from the year 1783 to 1788, and had received of them every year, 1200 l. supposing the sales amounted to 60,000 l. a-year. In the year 1788, Steins shipped on board the Ceres, 276 puncheons of British spirits for their agents, Sandieman and Graham, London. They likewise sent them bills of lading, but not indorsed. Sandieman and Graham, upon the faith and credit of these bills of lading, had accepted bills to the amount of 29,899 l. The Ceres arrived in the river Thames with her cargo of spirits, was for a great length of time under the direction of Sandieman and Graham, the Captain being likewise under their direction, and to whom they paid a sum of money. After all, these spirits were stopped by the assignees of Steins, so that Sandeman and Graham did not receive them, though their estate was burdened with the acceptance of these bills, to the amount of 29,899 l.—The question for the consideration of the jury was, Whether Sandieman and Graham, under these circumstances, had actually the possession of the goods vested in them after they had accepted bills to so large an amount, and which had been proved under their commission, and the policy of insurance being in the name of Sandieman and Graham.—Mr Sandieman, on the part of the plaintiffs, was called, who fully proved these facts which were stated by Mr Erskine. He likewise said, that when they accepted these bills, they owed Steins 2,382 l. except for this sum, they trusted entirely to the cargo for their acceptances; and their bankruptcy had arisen entirely from their not receiving these spirits. The Ceres arrived Feb. 21 1788, and they stopped payment the day before, but did not become bankrupts till Feb. 26.—Mr Bearcroft, as counsel for the defendants, stated what he conceived to be the law: the sellers of goods, he said, had undoubtedly a right to stop them in their passage to the buyer, if the buyer was not in a condition fairly and fully to pay for these goods. This was common sense, and strong natural justice. He likewise granted that a factor had a claim to goods, so far as respected his general balance; but these goods must be in his possession; and he contended, that the plaintiffs were not in possession of these spirits till they were landed in their warehouse; it was competent till then for the owner to stop them by any means short of felony. This had been determined by the great Lord Hardwick. It had been said, there was here an acceptance to the amount of near 30,000 l. This was very true; but there was a difference between an acceptance and payment. Not one shilling of this money had been paid; not one shilling of it might be paid. In stopping the goods, therefore, no injury was done to the buyer, who did not pay for them. The jury found that Sandieman and Graham had never been in possession of this cargo of spirits. A point was then reserved for the consideration of the Court of King's Bench, viz. Whether Sandieman and Graham will have a claim on these spirits for that sum, which must be paid out of their estate, in order to answer these acceptances. Lord Kenyon said, he was clearly of opinion, that they would have a right up to this extent. The foreman of the jury concurred in opinion with his Lordship; but the rest of the jurors were of different opinions.

LLOYD's LIST.—*April* 3.

THE Triumvirate, Brown, is sunk at St George's Quay, Honduras.

The Sarah, Hook, from Waterford to Bourdeaux, is lost near the entrance of Bourdeaux river; the crew saved.

East Bourn, 31. Yesterday morning, came on shore here, Carl Pieters, and 8 men belonging to the Vryheid, from Cadiz to Amsterdam, run down by the Lascelles Indiaman; her cargo, per manifest, 38 bales and cases of unknown merchandize, 8 seroons of indigo, 23 barrels of cochineal, 115 roles of Jesuits bark, 3 bags Spanish wool, 5 packs of sarsaparille, 2300 Buenos Ayres hydes, 10,000 dollars, 1745 pieces of logwood, 65 last of hat; she lies about 5 leagues from land, in about 5 or 6 fathom water at low water.

The Asia, the Raymond, and the Duke of Montrose, expected from Bombay, were not arrived in China when the Barwell sailed.

The William, Byron, from Honduras, on the 19th ult. in lat. 45. 27. long. 30. 30. W. spoke the Roseway, Woodham, for New London.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 3.—France, 1.

Due—Ireland, 2.—Holland, 1.—Flanders, 1.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 1.

The Land and Malt Tax bills were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 1.

Were agreed to the Lords several private bills.

Read a third time, and passed to the Lords, the Land Tax bill, the Malt Duty bill, and the County Election suspending bill.

A petition was presented against the County Election bill from Stafford.

Accounts were received from the Commissioners for the Customs of Scotland, of the gross and nett produce of the customs for that part of Great Britain.

Accounts were also received from the Exchequer office of the Consolidated Fund.

The balloting lists for Members of the East India Judicature were uncovered by the clerks, and the uncovered lists referred to a Committee, to report on Monday the names of those twenty Members who have a majority of lists in their favour.

The Committee appointed consisted of Mr Steele, Sir W. Young, Mr Sumner, Mr Gilbert, and Mr Minchin.

At five o'clock the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, *April* 2.

After the House had disposed of some miscellaneous business, Mr Fox rose to make his promised motion respecting the

SHOP TAX.

Mr *Fox* said, that the shop tax was a subject of that general attention, that it had already been amply discussed both in and out of the House; he therefore did not mean to trouble the House but with very few observations. The question, he remarked, had been at issue, whether the shop-tax was or was not partial and oppressive. That it had been unjust there remained not a doubt on his mind, because it fell on the consumer. This, he insisted, was a self-evident position, and on which it required no great degree of reason to decide, for the complaints against the tax always issued from the shopkeepers themselves, who, if the tax had fallen on the consumer, would never have petitioned for a repeal. Those who petitioned against the repeal were guilty of a partial acquiescence to a tax, the continuance of which did not affect or injure themselves.

There were two observations he had to make, which he said had infinite weight with him; *first*, the tax could not be levied fairly and impartially, for a shop in one city was liable to be taxed, while a shop of a similar denomination in another city was precluded from taxation; and thus, while the opinion of even the crown lawyers varied on the question, the levying of this tax must of course be productive of litigation and trouble. He next remarked, that the mode of assessing these shops, was in all instances extraordinary, and in most instances cruel and oppressive; for he had heard that a whole house was burthened with a tax, because a person occupied a single room in it, who worked for the owner of a retail shop, and this was not a singular instance of these hardships. The tax had now subsisted three years, and it is confessed that no impartial mode of levying it has yet been discovered, the produce shews that it is not a growing tax, for it has decreased 4000 l. the preceding year, which out of an annual return of 40,000 l. was a monstrous deficiency.

The extreme partiality of it was obvious, for Westminster, he insisted, and he spoke in a confined sense, when he did not include even its purlieus, pays more than the city of London, which is three-fourths of the entire tax. He trusted the same arguments would not be used now, which were used on a former occasion, "That a repeal would be a bad example, as it must be considered an acquiescence to clamour"—for this could not be imputed to the repeal; it was not a party measure, for every thing of that kind had subsided, but still the shopkeepers persisted in petitioning, and even the friends of the Minister were foremost in shewing their disapprobation of the tax. He was averse to having taxes repealed on account of the clamour of the moment, that would be bad indeed; the present was a contention among all parties, which should be the most forward in obtaining the removal of a grievance. He did not think that a momentary disapprobation or out-cry against a tax should occasion its repeal: many of the Right Hon. Gentleman's (Mr Pitt) taxes were truly unpopular, and excited much disgust; such clamour was momentary, but the opposition to the present tax, was distinguished for a temperate, but determined perseverance. He hoped the Right Hon. Gentleman was not rivetted so strong to his opinion, as not to see the necessity of a repeal, when he could not on the grounds of reason or of truth, be able to maintain the principle of a tax, which operated as a capricious penalty on a set of men for exercising a lawful employment. Mr Fox concluded with moving, that leave be given to bring in a bill, to repeal an act now in force, for levying taxes on certain shops in the kingdom of Great Britain.

Mr *Thornton* seconded the motion; he delivered his sentiments in a very low tone, much to the same effect as Mr Fox, and he paid a very handsome compliment to his speech to Lord John Townshend.

Lord *John Townshend* stated, that in compliance with the wishes of his constituents, he could not avoid delivering his sentiments, though after what had fallen from his Right Hon. Friend, he could not pretend to make any additional observations to enforce his arguments. His constituents, he said, were deeply interested in the fate of his Right Hon. Friend's motion, and he could not, under the impressions he felt, and the duty he owed them, desist from giving the Shop Tax every opposition in his power.

He had originally stated his objections to the tax, as he conceived it partial and oppressive in its operation. When he had made this objection, he was told that the tax was a fair and equitable one; and that it must inevitably fall on the consumer. The fallacy of such an imposition was evident. After a criterion of three years experience, and their consequent disappointment, he asked, Could gentlemen [illegible] that the shop-keepers would have again called on the House for redress, if they had it in their power to redress themselves, by making the consumer contribute the tax? No, he said, their unanimity and perseverance contradicted such an assertion. The shopkeepers, he insisted, could not by any indiscriminate rise on each article levy the tax on the consumer; for in that case they might be undersold in certain articles by others, and it was impossible for that communication to take place among the shopkeepers, to prevent a very material and suspicious alteration taking place in the price of their various goods. The price could not, he said, be raised to the consumer by a partial rise on the shopkeeper's goods, or by a general rise; for as a partial rise would, as he had mentioned before, subject them to be undersold, so an indiscriminate charge to the consumer would lead to such a subdivision of fractions in accomplishing the amount of the tax, that it must be attended with endless inconvenience, and destroy that spirit in trade to which our manufactures are indebted for their goodness and celebrity. Certain high and dignified minded gentlemen, he said, had asserted, that the Right Hon. Gentleman should persevere, and not repeal any tax, because it would be attended with endless claims of a similar nature. The present tax, he insisted, differed widely from all others for the reasons he had before stated. The receipt tax, he said, was the cause of much clamour; but after the first effort to have it repealed, all discontent subsided, and the shopkeepers found, that they had it in their power to make the tax fall on the consumer—but in the present case, they have proved by their numerous petitions, and the consistency of their conduct, that that is impossible. He was happy [illegible] that fell from the last speaker, that a repeal of the shop-tax was likely to meet the support of the gentlemen on the other side of the House, and that the Right Hon. Gentleman, who had shewn so much perverseness on the business, was likely to submit to its repeal: But whether his motives proceeded from conviction, liberality, or some particular circumstance, or whether he was sincere, or assented to the repeal through motives of temporary convenience or to yield that conciliation so opposite to his former obstinacy, he would not take upon himself to decide, but contented himself with congratulating the public on the event, and applauding that harmony and unanimity with which, he trusted, his Right Hon. friend's motion would be carried.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* confessed, that when the subject of the repeal of the shop-tax was before agitated, he differed fundamentally in his opinion, because at that time he conceived the tax fell ultimately on the consumer. He never could satisfy his own mind but that this was the case, and he declared he never defended the tax on any other grounds than that the shopkeepers indemnified themselves by an additional charge on their goods to the consumer. As far as he could have reliance on abstracted arguments, he acknowledged there was much force in what had dropt from the Hon. Gentlemen who spoke in favour of the repeal a considerable time, because the arguments used in favour of it were then founded on theory, but as that was not the case at present, he found no reluctance in giving every fair and candid construction to the arguments used by the Hon. Gentlemen on the other side of the House.

It was not, he said, the numerous petitions which had been presented against the tax, that weighed with him; it was, that he was convinced of the *truth* of the objections, and that the introduction of the subject was not intended to obstruct the public business. Though he lamented the misfortune of differing in political opinions in general with the Right Hon. Gentleman who made the motion, yet he was willing to support him, when he conceived he was acting on proper grounds. His motion, he said, had additional weight with him, as all seemed to agree in its propriety, but he begged leave to observe, that those gentlemen whom he supposed would support the motion, did him also the honour of supporting government on the introduction of the tax.

Leave was then given to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Tax upon Retail Shops; and the Right Hon. C. J. Fox, Lord John Townshend, Mr Henry Thornton, and Sir Benjamin Hammett, were ordered to prepare and bring in the same.

WESTMINSTER ELECTION.

Mr *Hussey* rose to remind the House of the order of the day for to-morrow; it was, to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the Westminster petition, complaining of an undue election. He confessed that he had no wish either that it should come on, or that it should be deferred. He mentioned it, because he wished to be informed, whether gentlemen thought there were sufficient members in town for the ballot.

Mr *Fox* expressed the same desire; he wished that the ballot should come on to-morrow; but if it should be thought that there would not be a sufficient number of members, it would be better, in his opinion, to defer it to a future day.

Mr *Pitt* satisfied the Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, of there being members enough in town, and was confident, that gentlemen knowing what business of more importance would come on after the ballot, would attend. Any motion on the subject was therefore unnecessary.

HAWKERS AND PEDLARS.

Mr *Dempster* gave notice, that he should move on a future day for leave to bring in a bill to repeal a tax made in the 25th year of the reign of his present Majesty, for the regulation of hawkers and pedlars. He thought it a great grievance; the hawkers and pedlars were almost ruined. He should not wonder, when they heard of the repeal of the shop tax, of their petitioning the House to repeal the tax laid on them. The shopkeepers, he said, had not kept their faith. They had declared their willingness to pay the tax on retail shops, provided a tax should be laid on hawkers and Pedlars, which should prevent them from selling any goods within two miles of any city, or of the metropolis.

Mr *Pitt* said, he would not enter into a discussion on the necessity of a repeal of the tax levied on hawkers and pedlars at present, but he protested that he was ignorant of any such declaration as the Hon. Gentleman had mentioned, having been made by the shopkeepers.

Alderman *Newnham* said, it was rather improbable that the shopkeepers of the metropolis should have made such a declaration. They had no objection to hawkers and pedlars selling their goods even in London. For the more they sold, the more goods (every body must know) they would certainly be forced to take off the shopkeepers hands.

Mr *Le Mesurier* spoke a few words; he thought hawkers and pedlars a nuisance, and that they ought to be loaded with a tax.—Adjourned.

LONDON—*April* 3,

It is now certainly the determination of Administration to dissolve Parliament as soon as possible. The friends of the Minister deny it, as Mr Pitt, affects to be perfectly well satisfied with the present Parliament. Mr Dundas yesterday gave orders to his servants to prepare immediately for his journey to Scotland, as he intended to depart from London that night. From that and several other concurring circumstances, also the steady acquiescence of Mr Pitt to the Repeal of the Shop Tax, which he has hitherto always resisted, a certain conclusion may be drawn, that the existence of the present Parliament will now be of a short duration.

Wednesday at three o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by Colonel St Leger, set off in his Phaeton from Carlton-house to Hounslow; his Highness then quitted his phaeton, and rode on horseback to Windsor, where he had an interview with the King, and at seven o'clock returned to town.

Same day his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester and the Earl of Tankerville had an interview with the King at the Queen's Lodge, Windsor.

Same day the Right Hon. William Pitt and the Earl of Euston were introduced to the King at Windsor Lodge by Lord Sydney, when they presented the Address of the University of Cambridge to his Majesty.

On Monday last the Address of the Clergy of London was presented to his Majesty at Windsor, by Dr Porteus, as Bishop of that See; Dr Prettyman, Bishop of Lincoln, as Dean; Dr Jefferies, one of the Residentiaries; and the three Archdeacons of the diocese. It was then finally determined by his Majesty, that the Royal visit to St Paul's should take place on the 23d of April; and the Board of Works, in co-operation with the Surveyor of that Cathedral, have received directions to prepare the proper accommodations immediately.

His Majesty will not have a levee, or attend a drawing-room at St James's, till after his public entry into the city to St Paul's. This will be one of the grandest sights the citizens of London ever experienced. Exclusive of the splendour of the procession, the houses in the streets through which the Royal Family pass, will be ornamented with tapestry, pictures, garlands, and every device that imagination can invent, many of which are already formed. It will be carnival in London that day.

When his Majesty goes to St Paul's the guards will accompany him no farther then Temple-bar, it being the old custom of the city of London to guard their Sovereign themselves, when ever he honours them with a visit. There he will be received by the trained bands, who will line the streets from the entrance of the city to the church.

The Lord Mayor of London, will likewise receive his Majesty at Temple-bar, and there offer him, on his knees, the city sword; which being returned, he will ride bare-headed before his Majesty to the entrance of the West door of St Paul's.

The above was part of the ceremonial when Queen Anne went in state to St Paul's in the year 1706, to return thanks to Almighty God for the many signal victories gained over her enemies by those two celebrated Generals, the Duke of Marlborough and the Earl of Peterborough.

Dr Hebberden, who attended the King in his late illness for the first two or three days, has been presented by his Majesty with a minature of the Queen, set round with brilliants.

Sir George Baker, Drs Warren, Reynolds, and Cisborne have had pecuniary rewards on the above occasion, at the rate of twenty-five guineas per day.

Dr Willis has been likewise presented by his Majesty with a very valuable watch, as a mark of Royal friendship. His greater reward and perhaps his honours are to follow.

The Doctor's family consist of four sons, two in the church, one in the navy, and the fourth, who is very diminutive in his person, is much spoken of for a great range of knowledge in mechanics.

His Majesty certainly intends to go to St Paul's Cathedral on the 23d instant. The throne on which her Majesty Queen Anne sat when she visited St Paul's, was on Wednesday drawn out of the room in which it had been deposited ever since Queen Anne was present in the Cathedral, in order to be prepared against his Majesty's presence there. The throne is fifteen feet and a half long, seven feet and a half from the floor of it to the ground, and has a flight of steps to it. The Cathedral will be shut from that day, in order that the necessary preparations may be made.

So exceeding eager are persons of the first distinction to be spectators of the superb spectacle of their Majesties going to St Paul's on the 23d inst, that no less a sum than 400 guineas has been offered for a suite of rooms in the city, near the Cathedral, and refused.

Yesterday evening their Majesties had a grand gala at Windsor Castle, to celebrate the restoration of the King's health.

The entertainment, which was under the immediate direction of the Queen, consisted of a drawing-room, at which their Majesties sat under a superb canopy in the Grand Council Room, to receive the visitors. This was succeeded by a ball and a supper; the last was in St George's Hall; in all which the Queen filled the character of Hostess.

Besides the Royal family, the following Nobility and Gentry were present: The Lord Chancellor; Dukes of Montague, Richmond, Ancaster, Marlborough, and Roxburgh; Dutchesses of Richmond, Ancaster, Marlborough, Rutland, and Roxburgh; Marquis and Marchioness of Stafford, and Marchioness of Buckingham; Earls of Camden, Bathurst, Salisbury, Courtown, Aylesford, Waldegrave, Harcourt, Essex, and Fauconberg; Countesses of Bathurst, Salisbury, Effingham, Holderneſſe, Egremont, Aylesford, Harcourt, Mornington, Courtown, Waldegrave, Essex, Fauconberg, &c. Lords Sydney, Amherst, Dover, Delaware, Hinchinbroke, Weymouth, Hawkesbury, Boston, Rivers, &c. Ladies Weymouth, Dover, Amherst, Boston, Hawkesbury, Sydney, E. and M. Waldegrave, F. Bruce, Yonge, Howard, &c. &c. Sir G. Yonge, Sir G. Howard, the Right Honourable William Pitt, Mr Villiers, Mr Townshend; all the foreign Ambassadors and Envoys, and their Ladies.

The dresses worn by the Gentlemen were, the Windsor Livery; Knights of several Orders, in their full insignia; Ladies in the late drawing-room dresses, with bandeaus of *God Save the King*. Supper was served before twelve. The King and Queen at the upper end of a table, in form of an X; the Royal Family next; the other Nobility, &c. succeeded, according to their several ranks.

Lord John Townshend's speech of yesterday was much admired. He is now to a certainty sure of his re-election.

Yesterday evening as soon as it was made known in the Borough of Southwark that Mr Fox had carried his motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the repeal of the shop-tax, several of the inhabitants met at the Three Tuns tavern, where an elegant supper was provided, and the thanks of the Borough were unanimously voted to the Right Hon. Charles James Fox, Lord John Townshend, Henry Thornton, Esq; Sir Benjamin Hammett, and Thomas Skinner, Esq; the Chairman of the Committee.

The dissenters make another attempt this year for a repeal of the Corporation and Test acts. They have gained over considerable numbers since their last attempt.

The Scotch reform will also be brought forward, if possible, and with the support it had last year, there can be little doubt of its success.

Tuesday morning his Excellency the Dutch Ambassador, attended by Lord Sydney, went to Windsor Lodge, where they were introduced by the Earl of Harcourt, Lord in waiting, when his Excellency presented an Address of Congratulation to his Majesty, from the General Assembly of the States of the Seven United Provinces, on his restoration to health.

Wednesday a full Court of Directors was held at the India House, to open the packet by the Barwell, and at which Captain John Rogers, of the Middlesex East Indiaman, took his leave of the Directors, preparatory to his departure on his outward bound voyage for China direct.

The Barwell East Indiaman from China, whose arrival we announced in our last, left China on the 18th of December 1788, in company with the Minerva, Captain Fairfield; and Talbot, Captain John Woolmorebut, but parted with them soon afterwards; they were not got into St Helena when the Barwell quitted that island, the 17th of February last, after staying there three days.

Passengers—Major Grant, Ensign Turner of his Majesty's 36th regiment, John Tasker, Esq; and Dr Lloyd.

The Barwell has made the quickest passage from China ever known; she sailed from the Downs on her outward bound voyage, the 21st of December, 1787, and is returned with a most valuable cargo.

The Barwell brings an account of the arrival of the under-mentioned ships at China, viz.

Minerva,	Aug. 1	Deptford,	Oct. 17
Earl Talbot	9	General Coote,	19
Barwell,	Sept. 13	Essex,	Nov. 2
Belmont,	27	The Scarborough, from Botany Bay,	Sept. 16
Boddam,	Oct. 2	Charlotte,	16
Ceres,	2	Lady Penrhyn,	Oct. 13
Dutton,	5	Prince of Wales, north west coast of America,	Nov. 26
Neptune,	5		
Lord Hawkesbury,	5	The Asia, Raymond, and Duke of Montrose not arrived.	
Albion,	9		
Lord Camden,	9		
Earl Cornwallis,	9		
Adm. Sir Ed. Hughes,	15		
Carnatic,	15		

By the same advice of the arrival of the Barwell, we are happy to learn, that the above named ships had safe arrived with their crews all well, very busy reloading and lading their freights, being all ready at the factory, by the minute attention of the Company's supercargoes; so that we may, in the space of six weeks or two months, expect the arrival of ten or twelve ships, and others soon after. Of the Bar-

tany Bay ships, we are also happy to inform our readers, that the crews have been also health.—Luckily for the proprietors they are likely to make a good trip.

We were yesterday morning informed, that on the 24th ult. four Dutch outward-bound East Indiamen, which sailed from Amsterdam the beginning of February, put into Fyal with the less of their main and mizen masts; two of them sprang a leak, and it is doubted whether they will be able to proceed.

A negotiation, it is said, has for some past been on the tapis in London, for the exchange of Canada with France, for the Islands of Guadaloupe and Marie-Gallante in the West-Indies. Various opinions respecting the expediency and advantages that may accrue to Great Britain by this exchange.

The island, or more properly speaking, the islands, of Guadaloupe, are, for their size, reakoned of the most productive in the West-Indies: they produce at present annually from sixty to seventy thousand hogsheads of sugar, besides great quantities of ginger, &c. and if they were fully wrought, or cultivated, it is said double the produce might be obtained: the air in them is salubrious. The inhabitants are generally estimated at 4000 whites and 30,000 negroes.

A Caution.—A number of guineas and half guineas of base gold are lately come into circulation: their value is little more than half the Tower coin, but so well executed as to escape detection often. On being pressed to bend, they are so brittle as to break in the experiment. They weigh well from being thick in the middle.

TREATY *of* DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE *between his Majesty the* KING *of* GREAT BRITAIN, *and his Majesty the* KING *of* PRUSSIA.

Their Majesties the King of Great Britain, and the King of Prussia, being animated with a sincere and equal desire to improve and consolidate the strict union and friendship which having been transmitted to them by their ancestors, so happily subsist between them, and to concert the most proper measures for securing their mutual interests, and the general tranquillity of Europe, have resolved to renew and strengthen these ties by a treaty of defensive alliance; and they have authorised, for this purpose, (to wit,) his Majesty the King of Great Britain, the Sieur Joseph Ewart, his Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Berlin; and his Majesty the King of Prussia, the Sieur Ewald Frederick Count de Hertzberg, his Minister of State, and of the Cabinet, Knight of the order of the Black Eagle; who, after reciprocally communicating their full powers to each other, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. There shall be a perpetual, firm, and unalterable friendship, defensive alliance, and strict and inviolable union, together with an intimate and perfect harmony and correspondence between the said most serene Kings of Great Britain and Prussia, their heirs and successors, and their respective kingdoms, dominions, provinces, countries, and subjects, which shall be carefully maintained and cultivated: so that the contracting powers shall constantly employ, as well their utmost attention, as also those means which Providence has put in their power, for preserving at the same time the public tranquillity and security, for maintaining their common interests, and for their mutual defence and guaranty against every hostile attack; the whole in conformity to the treaties already subsisting between the high contracting parties, which shall remain in full force and vigour, and shall be deemed to be renewed by the present treaty, as far as the same shall not be derogated from, with their own consent, by posterior treaties, or by the present treaty.

Art II. In consequence of the engagement contracted by the preceding article, the two high contracting powers shall always act in concert for the maintenance of peace and tranquillity; and, in case either of them should be threatened with a hostile attack by any power whatever, the other shall employ his most efficacious good offices for preventing hostilities, for procuring satisfaction to the injured party, and for effecting an accommodation in a conciliatory manner.

Art. III. But if those good offices should not have the desired effect, in the space of two months, and either of the two high contracting parties should be hostilely attacked, molested, or disturbed in any of his dominions, rights, possessions, or interests, or in any manner whatever, by sea or land, by any European power, the other contracting party engages to succour his ally without delay, in order to maintain each other reciprocally in the possession of all the dominions, territories, towns, and places which belonged to them before the commencement of such hostilities: For which end, if his Prussian Majesty should happen to be attacked, his Majesty the King of Great Britain shall furnish to his Majesty the King of Prussia a succour of sixteen thousand infantry, and four thousand cavalry; and if his Britannic Majesty should happen to be attacked, his Majesty the King of Prussia shall likewise furnish to him a succour of sixteen thousand infantry, and four thousand cavalry; which respective succours shall be furnished in the space of two months after requisition made by the party attacked, and shall remain at his disposal during the whole continuance of the war in which he shall be engaged. These succours shall be paid and maintained by the required power, wherever his ally shall employ them; but the requiring party shall supply them, in his dominions, with such bread and forage as may be necessary, upon the footing to which his own troops are accustomed.

It is nevertheless agreed between the high contracting Parties, that if his Britannic Majesty should be in the case of receiving the succour in troops from his Prussian Majesty, his Britannic Majesty shall not employ them out of Europe, not even in the garrison of Gibraltar.

If the injured and requiring party should prefer succours in money to land forces, he shall have his choice; and in case of the two high contracting parties furnishing to each other the stipulated succours in money, such succours shall be computed at one hundred thousand florins, Dutch currency, per annum, for one thousand infantry, and at one hundred and twenty thousand florins, of the like value, for one thousand cavalry, per annum, or in the same proportion by the month.

Art. IV. In case the stipulated succours should not be sufficient for the defence of the requiring power, the required power shall augment them, according to the exigency of the case, and shall assist the former with his whole force, if circumstances shall render it necessary.

Art. V. The High Contracting Parties hereby renew, in the most express terms, the Provisional Treaty of Defensive alliance which they concluded at Loo, on the 13th of June in the present year, and they again engage and promise to act, at all times, in concert, and with mutual confidence, for maintaining the security, independence and government of the republic of the United Provinces, conformably to the engagements which they have lately contracted with the said republic; that is to say, his Britannic Majesty, by a treaty concluded at the Hague, on the 15th of April 1788, and his Prussian Majesty, by a treaty signed the same day at Berlin, which the said High Contracting Parties have communicated to each other.

And if it shall happen that, by virtue of the stipulations of the said treaties, the High Contracting Parties should be obliged to augment the succours to be given to the States General, above the numbers specified in the said treaties, or to assist them with their whole force, the said High Contracting Parties will concert together as to all that may be necessary relative to such augmentation of succours to be agreed on, and to the employment of their respective forces for the security and defence of the said republic.

In case either of the said high contracting parties should, at any time hereafter, be attacked, molested or disturbed, in any of his dominions, rights, possessions or interests, in any manner whatever, by sea or by land, by any other power, in consequence and in hatred of the articles or stipulations contained in the said treaties, or of the measures to be taken by the said contracting parties respectively, in virtue of those treaties, the other contracting party engages to succour and assist him against such attack, in the same manner, and by the same succours as are stipulated in the 3d and 4th articles of the present treaty; and the said contracting parties promise, in all similar cases, to maintain and guarantee each other in the possession of all the dominions, towns and places, which belonged to them respectively before the commencement of such hostilities.

Art. VI. The present Treaty of Defensive Alliance shall be ratified by each party, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in the space of six weeks, or sooner, if it can be done.

In witness whereof, we the underwritten, being authorised by the full powers of their Majesties the Kings of Great Britain and of Prussia, have in their names signed the present Treaty, and have thereto set the seals of our arms.

Done at Berlin, the Thirteenth of August, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-eight.

(L. S.) JOSEPH EWART.
(L. S.) EWALD FREDERIC COMTE DE HERTZBERG.

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 3.

Bank Stock, 175½.	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. red. —	India Stock, —
3 per cent. con. 74¼ a ⅜.	India Ann. —
4 per cent. 1777, —	India Bonds, 75 s. prem.
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 113¼ a ⅝.	New Navy and Victualling Bills, —
Bank Long Ann. —	Exch. Bills, —
Ditto 1778 for 30 years, —	Irish Lottery Tickets, 7 l. 2 s.
South Sea Stock, —	Prizes, —
Ditto Old Ann. —	
Ditto New Ann. —	

EXCHANGES ON

Amsterdam,	38 2	Oporto,	5 6½
Ditto sight,	37 9	Paris,	28 ¼
Rotterdam,	38 4	Ditto 2 U.	28 —
Hamburgh,	35 5 2½ U.	Bourd. 2 U.	28 —
Lisbon,	5 . 5½	Dublin,	9¼ ⅛

WIND AT DEAL, APRIL 2. S. W.

EDINBURGH.

It is confidently reported that Parliament is to be dissolved on Thursday next.

The Irish pension bill, which had passed the House of Commons of that kingdom, was lost in the House of Peers on Monday last, after a warm debate, there appearing, upon the question being put for committing the bill,

Contents,	31	Proxies, 9	— 40
Non Contents,	32	Proxies, 17	— 49
Majority against the committal,			— 9

The House then adjourned to Wednesday the 15th instant.

His Majesty has been pleased to grant a remission to Thomas Gordon, who was sentenced to be executed by the High Court of Justiciary, in 1783, for the crime of sheep-stealing, and to James Graham, who was sentenced by the same Court, on the 31st of July 1786, to be transported for the crime of swindling, on condition of their banishing themselves from Great Britain and Ireland, ten days after their liberation, never again to be seen therein, under the certification, that if they shall be so found, their former sentences shall be put in execution against them. The two men above mentioned have been prisoners in the tolbooth of this city from and before the date of their respective sentences.

This day, the Magistrates fined a coal-carter in ten shillings for having no less than three hundred weight deficient of the coals that ought to have been upon his cart. Within these few days they have also fined a number of people for keeping billiard tables, and a broker for furnishing houses, and letting them to women of bad fame at so much a week.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

Mr King, on Saturday night, made his fourth appearance on this stage, in the character of *Shylock* the Jew, in Shakespear's play of the Merchant of Venice. This part has long and truly been considered as one of the most difficult to perform in the wide range of the British drama. It has therefore hardly ever been attempted, but by such Gentlemen as have attained a supereminent walk in the Tragic line. Saturday night, indeed, presented an exception in the person of Mr King, who, though professedly a comic performer only, gave all the fire and energy to the vindictive Shylock which the greatest veteran of the Buskin could have exhibited. He delineated the different passions of joy, grief, anger, fear, and revenge, in such strong and lively colours, that nothing could exceed the reiterated and unbounded marks of approbation with which he was honoured by every part of the audience, which, as formerly, was very numerous and respectable.

Wednesday last a post-chaise was ordered at Mr Coulthard's, the King's arms in Workington, to convey a couple to be married; but the lady was taken in labour just as the horses were put to. The journey was of course suspended, and she was safely delivered.—The child *died* on Thursday, was *buried* on Friday, and the lovers were *married* on Saturday.—"If I do *lose* thee, (quoth *Shakespeare*, addressing himself to Time) I do lose the dearest thing I have." There was, however, no loss of time in the present *notable* instance of *wedding-haste*.

Extract of a letter from Paisley, April 4.

"I saw a piece of cloth yesterday that was wrought without the assistance of a weaver. The machine [illegible] tion of Mr Robert Barr manufacturer, and Dr Jeffrey physician here. It makes the cloth more regular than a weaver, and is so accurately constructed, that when a thread in the warp breaks, the machinery immediately stops. The principle is kept a profound secret."

Extract of a letter from Haddington, April 3.

"We have terrible weather in this country, the roads betwixt and Dunse, and up to the hills, every where impassable from snow wreaths."

Extract of a letter from Forfar, dated 4th April.

"On Thursday last, the Magistrates and Council of this place, met for the purpose of presenting a Congratulatory Address to his Majesty on his Happy Recovery from his late indisposition, and a most dutiful and loyal Address having been laid before them by the Provost, it was unanimously agreed to, and appointed to be transmitted to Mr Dempster their representative in Parliament.—Upon this occasion, the Sheriff of the county, and several other respectable gentlemen, attended the Magistrates in the Town-hall—many suitable and loyal toasts were drank—the company were entertained with a fine band of music—a general and splendid illumination took place, in which many beautiful figures and curious devices were exhibited—the bells were set a ringing, and the evening was spent with every mark of joy and rejoicing amongst the whole inhabitants, who seemed to vie with each other in testimonies of affection and regard to their much beloved Sovereign."

Extract of a letter from Kirrymuir, April 2.

"Upon Monday the 30th ult. the recovery of his Majesty from his late indisposition was celebrated in this [illegible] of bells, and other public demonstrations of joy. The inhabitants, ever distinguished for their firm attachment to our present Gracious Sovereign, vied with each other in expressing their joy, in consequence of this auspicious event. The Weaver Society, instituted here some years ago, with their colours flying, and attended with drums, bagpipes, &c. walked in procession through the several streets of the town, and around a large bon-fire lighted up at the Cross, drank, "Long life, and continuance of health to the King," and many other loyal and constitutional toasts, surrounded by a multitude, whose cheerful countenances and repeated huzzas sufficiently evidenced how sensible they were of the blessings they have enjoyed during his mild reign, and what pleasure they felt in being able to proclaim "That health was now restored to the best of Kings."——The illumination was exceedingly brilliant, and many apt mottoes and devices were displayed in different windows. The whole was concluded with regularity and taste; and the evening was crowned with festivity and mirth."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 31.

"Yesterday the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Commons, waited on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant with the city Address, congratulatory of his Majesty's happy recovery; which was presented for transmission by the Recorder, and graciously received.

"Saturday morning, at an early service in the Castle chapel, the Rev. Dr Cleaver, one of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant's Chaplains, was consecrated Bishop of Cork and Ross. The consecration was performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel, assisted by the Bishops of Waterford and Cloyne. An excellent sermon was preached on this occasion by the Reverend Lilly Butler, D. D. Dean of Ardagh.

"On Tuesday night last, the office of Chester Skeffington, Esq. Collector of Wexford, was broke open by some persons as yet unknown, and robbed of two thousand pounds."

Extract of a letter from Newcastle, April 4.

"Notwithstanding the severity of the season, there is at this time a rose tree in full blow, in the open garden of Mr Robert Thompson, of this town.

"For some time past, the weather has been severely inclement, and every day we have had considerable falls of snow. On Thursday and yesterday morning, a violent gale of wind came on from the N. E. attended with snow and hail. The snow covers the hills in the neighbourhood of this town, and affords a dreary, and, at this advanced season, a very melancholy prospect.

"Wednesday se'ennight, the Martha, Dale; Hope, Webster; Adamant, Harper; and Whitby, Smith, sailed from Whitby, for Greenland.

"Tuesday se'ennight, the Friends, Bruce; Manchester, Sadler; Molly, Hall; and Ranger, Potts, sailed from Hull, for Greenland.—Same day, the Amphitrite, Pagan; and Whale, Lloyd, sailed from Liverpool, for the same fishery.

"The Jane of Shields, Captain Taylor, run ashore, last week, near Harwich, and it is feared will be lost. The crew saved.

"Thursday morning, the Isabella, Twizell, of South Shields, came in with the loss of her main mast; the weather having been for some days very severe, and which still continues."

Several persons of rank and distinction having been informed, that a subscription has lately been opened at Norwich, Cambridge, Oxford, and other places, for the humane purpose of raising a sum of money to be vested in the funds for the support of COUNT BORULWASKI and his family, when public curiosity can no longer benefit them, have generously resolved to shew the same benevolent concern for that unfortunate Gentleman. Mr CREECH has kindly consented to receive the subscriptions, and transmit the money to the Count's trustees. A list of the Subscribers will shortly be published.

MEMBERS *for the ensuing* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Presbytery of *Brechin*.—Mr John Bisset at Brechin, Mr Alexander Mollison at Montrose, and James Lauder at Dun, Ministers:—James Wauchope, Esq; younger of Edmonstone, Ruling Elder.

City of *Brechin*.—Mr George Imlach, writer to the signet.

Thermometer and Barometer since our last:

			Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	*April*	3. 8 P. M.	38	29.60
		8 P. M.	41	29.80
Monday,	——	6. 8 A. M.	41	29.80

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

April 4. True Friends, Ferguson, from Stirling, bark.
Isabella, Anderson, from Stirling, wood.
6. Young, Wishart, from Newburgh, grain.
Lovely Nelly, Primrose, from Perth, ditto.
Friendship, Milne, from Aberdeen, ballast.
Mally Leighton, Bryce, from Montrose, goods.
Leith Packet, Crombie, from Aberdeen, ditto.
Nelly, Small, from North Berwick, grain.
Mary, Kelly, from Dunbar, grain.
One sloop with coals.

SAILED,

James, Sinclair, for Inverness, goods.
Jessie, Drysdale, for Borrowstounness, goods.
British Tar, Mitchell, for Borrowstounness, goods.
Alexander, Wiseman, for Inverness, goods.
Concord, Cleghorn, for Dantzig, ballast.
Merry Batchelors, Brymner, for Thurso, goods.
Elliock, Davidson, for Hull, ditto.
Rigby, Macleod, for Berwick, ditto.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK,

April 1. Industry, Brown, from Ballocholish, flates.
Sally, Macdowall, from Esdale, ditto.
Friends, Macpherson, from Dumfries, meal.
Airds, Lamont, from Lairne, limestones.
Sally, Macgee, from Dublin, goods.
Jenny, Thomson, from Newry, staves.
Hopewell, Macarthur, from Liverpool, goods.
Swift, Smith, from Leghorn, goods.

SAILED,

Peggy, Maclachlan, from Belfast, flax-seed.
Nancy, Lamont, for ditto, ditto.
Cunningham, Anderson, for Memel, ballast.
Mally, Thomson, for Dublin, goods.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, April 3.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	13 8 d	12 8	13 4
Barley,	10 6	9 6	8 4
Oats,	10 6	9 6	8 4
Pease,	10 0	9 0	8 2
Beans,	10 6	9 4	8 6
Tares,	12 0	0 0	0 0

ERRAT.—In the advertisement, Auction of Prints, in our last, for 7th *March* read 7th *April*.

DUNSE BLEACHFIELD, 1789.

ROBERT ANDERSON AND SON, at Dunse, bleach in the best manner, at the following prices, viz.

All linen cloth, yard wide and under, wove in a

per Yard.		*per Yard.*
1000 warp, and under, at	3 d.	1500, - at 5 d.
1100, - -	3½d.	1600, - - 5½d.
1200, - -	4 d.	1700, and above, 6 d.
1300 and 1400,	4½d.	

And all above yard wide to pay in proportion to their breadth. Sheetings, Damasks, Diapers, and Tweels, in proportion to their breadth and fineness. Cambrics at 4d. and Lawns at 3d. per yard.

Cloth for this Field is taken in by

Henry Watson merchant, Lawn-market, Edinburgh; Mrs Dickson, Queen-street, Leith; John Cuthrae merchant, Haddington; Alexander Brown merchant, Linton; Adam Watson merchant, Dunbar; Thomas Christie merchant, ditto; James Craig weaver, Coldingham; Andrew Edgar merchant, Eyemouth; Andrew Edgar merchant, Berwick; Robert Bromfield weaver, Belford; William Wilson merchant, Alnwick; Edward Stamp, flax-dresser, Morpeth; Thomas Guthrie, Pilgrim-street, Newcastle; Nathaniel Handasyde, wool-manufacturer, Wooller; Richard Hall inn-keeper, Etall; William Kay weaver, Norham; Robert Dick merchant, Coldstream; James Weatherston weaver, Eccles; James Hardy weaver, Kelso; James Anderson merchant, ditto; Alexander Hill merchant, Jedburgh; Alexander Grieve merchant, Greenlaw; and by Robert Anderson and Son at Dunse. At all which places receipts will be given.

They who please to favour them with their Cloth may depend upon having it well done and soon returned.

LANDS IN FIFE BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th day of June next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

LOT I.

The Lands and Barony of BALGARVIE, lying in the parishes of Monymeal and Cupar, and within a quarter of a mile of the town of Cupar, with or without (as purchasers may incline) about 40 acres of Cupar muir, planted about 30 years ago, which are in a thriving condition, and will be soon ready for cutting.

The present free-rent of these lands is about 406 l. Sterling; but at Martinmas next a considerable rise will take place, as the proprietor has lately purchased up the lease of the farm of Clinkmilln, which contains upwards of 66 acres, and to which he enters at that term. The rent of the other farms will also rise considerably at the expiry of the current leases.—The proprietor has a right to the teinds, and the lands afford two freehold qualifications in the county.

LOT II.

Also, the Lands of KINGASK, lying in the parish of Cupar, and within half a mile of that town on the Dundee road.

The present free yearly rent of these lands is about 150 l. Sterling, and will rise considerably at the expiry of the current leases.—They hold of a subject superior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

N. B. If the above lands of Balgarvy are not sold on or before the day of loup, the proprietor at Balcaskie, or Patrick Plenderleath, writer in Pittenweem, his factor, will be ready to treat for a lease of the above farm of Clinkmilln, the entry to which will be at Martinmas next. That farm is all inclosed, and lies within half a mile of the town of Cupar.

The titles, rental, and plans of the several lands will be seen by applying to David Forbes, writer in Edinburgh, to whom, or the proprietor at Balcaskie, any wishing to treat for a private bargain may apply; and the lands will be shown by James Carstairs, writer in Cupar, or by the tenants.

PREMIUMS

To be given by the Highland Society of Scotland for the year 1789, *as follow, viz.*

ESSAYS.

FOR the beſt and approved Eſſay on any of the following Subjects—*A Gold Medal of Ten Guineas value.*

THE SUBJECTS ARE,

I. The general œconomy and management of Black Cattle Farms under a breeding ſtock, including the conduct and management of the Dairy, with the moſt effectual methods of curing and preventing Diſeaſes, to which ſuch cattle are ſubject.

II. The Proportion and Degree in which Incloſures are proper and expedient upon Highland Farms under a breeding ſtock, with the kinds of incloſure moſt adviſeable, and the beſt and quickeſt method of executing them.

III. The kinds of Graſs and Green Crops ſuited to the ſoil and climate of the Highlands, with the proper method of cultivating them, the ſupport of cattle during the winter, and the kinds of grain fit to be raiſed in the Highlands, particularly the kinds of oats moſt proper to be provided for ſeed in the different diſtricts of that part of the country, and the proportion in which the ſeeds of both oats and bear ſhould be annually changed, and the mode of chuſing that part of the grain raiſed in the country, which is proper to be uſed for ſeed.

For the ſecond beſt and approved Eſſay on any of the above Subjects—*A Gold Medal of Five Guineas value.*

SECOND CLASS OF SUBJECTS.

For the beſt and approved Eſſay on any of the following Subjects—*A Gold Medal of Ten Guineas value.*

THE SUBJECTS ARE,

I. Arts of the Highlands and Iſlands of Scotland, and the means of promoting and improving them.

II. The preſent ſtate of the Salt Manufacture in Scotland, and the means of improving it, particularly for the purpoſe of the Fiſheries.

III. The circumſtances which ſhould determine the ſituation of Villages, either on the coaſts or in the inland parts of the Highlands, the proper meaſures to be adopted by Government by the Joint-ſtock Company lately eſtabliſhed by act of Parliament, by this Society, or by the proprietors in making ſuch eſtabliſhments, the encouragement proper to be given, the beſt method for providing the ſettlers with ground for building and other purpoſes, and for ſecuring to them a ſupply of neceſſaries, during the infancy of ſuch eſtabliſhments.

For the ſecond beſt and approved Eſſay on any of the above Subjects—*A Gold Medal of Five Guineas value.*

THIRD CLASS.

For the beſt and approved Eſſay on any of the following Subjects—*A Gold Medal of Ten Guineas value.*

THE SUBJECTS ARE,

I. The preſent ſtate of the Manufactures in any of the Counties of the Highlands of Scotland, particularly Woollen and Linen.

N. B. In this article the Society have particularly in view the employment of Women in ſpinning linen and woollen yarn.

II. The means of ſupplying the want of Coal, and providing Fewel on a Highland eſtate from its moſſes or otherwiſe, with the leaſt loſs of time and trouble to the tenants.

III. The beſt method of preparing, and the moſt probable means of extending and improving the manufacture of Kelp.

For the ſecond beſt and approved Eſſay on any of the above Subjects—*A Gold Medal of Five Guineas value.*

The premiums will be granted only to ſuch eſſays as ſhall be lodged with the Secretary of the Society, on or before the firſt of November next, and that ſhall have prefixed to them ſome motto, device, or diſtinguiſhing mark, and along with which the author ſhall ſend a ſealed note, containing his name and place of abode, and inſcribed on the back with the motto, device, or diſtinguiſhing mark prefixed to the eſſay. None of the ſealed notes will be opened except thoſe relative to the premiated eſſays; and it is expected that when any facts are ſtated, they will be authenticated by proper references.

FOURTH CLASS.

Premiums to Proprietors &c. for Improvements on their Eſtates.

I. To the Proprietor who ſhall have executed the greateſt extent of Incloſure, by ſtone or other fences of the kind and conſtruction that ſhall be moſt approved of by the Society, and on lands occupied by tenants from firſt of April 1788 to firſt October 1789—*A Gold Medal.*

N. B. An account of the extent and mode of incloſure, ſigned by the proprietor, and certified by the miniſter of the pariſh and a neighbouring Juſtice of Peace, muſt be lodged with the Secretary of this Society by firſt of December 1789.

II. To the Proprietor who, during the three years preceding the firſt of October next, ſhall have eſtabliſhed, or, by encouragements granted by him, ſhall have procured to be eſtabliſhed on his eſtate, a Manufactory of Woolen Cloth, employing the greateſt number of hands—*A Gold Medal.*

III. To the Proprietor who, betwixt the firſt day of October laſt and the firſt day of October 1789, ſhall have brought and ſettled on his eſtate a perſon properly qualified to prepare the wool, knit, and teach the knitting of ſtockings, made of ſuch wool, after the Aberdeen and Shetland method, or both; and on whoſe eſtate the greateſt quantity of ſtockings ſhall be made in proportion to the number of inhabitants—*A Gold Medal.*

IV. To the Proprietor who, during the three years preceding the firſt of October next, ſhall have eſtabliſhed, or by encouragements granted by him, ſhall have procured to be eſtabliſhed on his eſtate, a Manufactory of Linen Cloth, employing the greateſt number of hands—*A Gold Medal.*

FIFTH CLASS,

HEMP.

To the perſon in any of the Highland counties of Scotland employing the greateſt number of women and children, from 1ſt May 1789 to 1ſt May 1790, in ſpinning of Hemp and making Herring Nets—*Five Guineas.*

To the perſon employing the next greateſt number as above—*Three Guineas.*

N. B. A certificate muſt be tranſmitted to the Secretary of this Society, atteſted by the pariſh Miniſter or a Juſtice of Peace, inſtructing the facts above mentioned of the number of women and children employed and lodged, on or before the 1ſt July 1790.

SIXTH CLASS.

Premiums in Money to actual Farmers and Tenants for the following articles relative to Agriculture.

I. To each of Ten Tenants in the counties of Orkney, Caithneſs, Sutherland—the Highland diſtricts of Roſs, Inverneſs, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyle, and Bute, that ſhall have the greateſt proportion of their arable land under a crop from ſown Clover and Rye Graſs-ſeed, in the year 1789, that proportion not being leſs than one Scotch acre, and the quantity of the arable land poſſeſſed by the perſon having that acre, or more, under a crop of ſown Graſs for ſaid year, not being leſs than two, nor more than twelve, Scotch acres—*Two Guineas*, and ten pounds weight of Clover-ſeed.

II. To each of the three actual Farmers who ſhall raiſe the greateſt weight of Hay, upon one acre of Scotch meaſure, of ſown graſs in ſaid counties and Highland diſtricts, on land ſo laid down—*Three Guineas* each.

N. B. Theſe premiums not to extend to perſons living in market towns, or paying a rent of 12 s. an acre, and upwards.

III. To each of five Tenants in the above-mentioned counties and Highland diſtricts, who ſhall have the greateſt proportion of the arable land laid under Turnip in the year 1789, that proportion not being leſs than half a Scotch acre, and the quantity of arable land poſſeſſed by the perſon having that half acre, or more, under Turnip, not being leſs than two, or more than twelve, Scotch acres—*Two Guineas*, and five pounds weight of Turnip-ſeed.

N. B. A certificate, ſubſcribed by a Juſtice of Peace and the miniſter of the pariſh, to be held as evidence of the facts, and muſt be tranſmitted to the Secretary on or before the 1ſt of December next.

IV. To the perſon or Company who ſhall raiſe the greateſt quantity of Potatoes on one acre in ſaid counties and Highland diſtricts—*Five Guineas.*

N. B. An account of the mode of culture, and certificate of the quantity by weight or meaſure, in the manner above mentioned, muſt be tranſmitted to the Secretary on or before 25th December next.

To any Farmer or Tenant who, before the 1ſt of October next, ſhall have limed the greateſt quantity of heath, muir, or hill ground not arable, without breaking up in any of the Highland counties or diſtricts of Scotland, ſo as to produce a Graſs crop, a premium of L. 7—the quantity of ground ſo limed not being leſs than three acres, and the quantity of lime laid on each acre not being leſs than 50 bolls of ſlacked lime, barley meaſure.

To the Farmer or Tenant who ſhall in like manner have limed the greateſt quantity of ground next to the gainer of the preceding premium—L. 5.

To the Farmer or Tenant who ſhall in like manner have limed the greateſt quantity of ground next to the gainers of the two preceding premiums—L. 3.

A certificate muſt be tranſmitted to the Secretary of this Society, atteſted by the pariſh Miniſter or a Juſtice of Peace, inſtructing the operation above mentioned, on or before the 30th November 1789.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Premiums in money for Woollen Cloth, Stockings, and Spinning.

I. For the beſt ſpecimen of Woollen Cloth, not under three pieces, made in the counties and diſtricts above mentioned, being a coarſe ſtuff fit for common uſe in that part of the country, not exceeding 2 s. the yard, each piece not to be under 20 yards—*Six Guineas.*

II. For the ſecond beſt Woollen Cloth ſpecimen, to conſiſt of three pieces, of the quality, price, and number of yards with the laſt article—*Four Guineas.*

III. For the beſt parcel of Worſted Stockings, not under the number of 24 pairs, knit in the Highlands of Scotland, and well ſhaped, worth from one ſhilling to two ſhillings each pair—*Three Guineas*

IV. To the Spinner who ſhall produce the beſt and approved ſample of Worſted, fit for the manufacture of Stockings, ſpun in the Highlands of Scotland, the quantity made, of which the ſpecimen conſiſts, to be no leſs than 20 ſpindles—*Three Guineas.*

N. B. Specimens of the four laſt articles muſt be lodged with the Secretary on or before the 1ſt day of December next. Competitors are to fix upon their ſpecimens ſome diſtinguiſhing mark, and at the ſame time tranſmit a ſealed note, containing their name and places of abode, and inſcribed with the diſtinguiſhing mark prefixed to their ſpecimens, and likewiſe to tranſmit a certificate from the Miniſter of the pariſh, certifying the facts; and this certificate to be included in the ſealed note.

EIGHTH CLASS.

BLACK CATTLE.

For the beſt Bull, from two to five years old, proper for improving the breed of Highland cattle, and the property and in poſſeſſion of any proprietor or tenant in Argyleſhire—*A Gold Medal* of ſeven guineas value.

The Bulls to be ſhewn at Connel, pariſh of Kilmore, on the 20th October next.

For the beſt Bull, being the property and in poſſeſſion of ſmall tenants upon their fold, conſiſting at leaſt of 40 cows, in each of the following diſtricts of Argyleſhire, viz. Ilay, Argyle, Lorn, Mull, and Ardnamurchan—L. 4 Sterling.

For the ſecond beſt Bull in each of the above diſtricts of Argyleſhire, belonging to and kept by ſmall tenants upon their fold, [illegible] ling.

The Cattle are to be ſhewn, for the two laſt premiums, on a certain day within each diſtrict, which day and place will be advertiſed at the doors of the reſpective pariſh-churches within thoſe diſtricts, by judges to be named by Mr Campbell of Combie and Mr Campbell of Sonachan, for determining all the above premiums for cattle.

All bulls competing for the premiums muſt be certified to have been kept upon folds, as above mentioned, from 1ſt June to 1ſt October next.

By the appellation of ſmall tenants, it is underſtood that a farm ſhall be poſſeſſed by at leaſt four tenants.

It is particularly recommended by the Society to the judges to be appointed for determing the above three premiums, that they will be principally attentive to the ſhape of the Bulls, and not to the ſize, as it is meant to encourage the true breed of Highland cattle.

To any perſon reſiding in any of the counties of Argyle, Inverneſs, Perth, and Roſs, who ſhall produce a certificate of having ſpay'd the greateſt quantity of quays with ſucceſs—L. 5.

By order of the Committee of Directors,

JOHN LESLY, Dep. Sec.

N. B The Society requeſt, that the Clergy of Highland pariſhes will be ſo good as to cauſe publiſh the above advertiſement, ſo as it may be made known to the country people who do not ſee a newſpaper. And the Society alſo requeſt, that the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Highlands, particularly ſuch as are members of this Society, and their factors, will pleaſe to give directions for making the advertiſement known to their tenants.

Farms and Diſtillery to Let.

THE following FARMS on the eſtate of Vogrie, to be entered to at Whitſunday next:

I. The NORTH MAINS of LOCHQUHARRET. This farm has been long in the hands of the proprietor, and has moſtly been in graſs. It is propoſed to let it for ſix or ſeven acres, as a graſs farm, with liberty of plowing twenty or thirty acres.

II. The Farm of BORTHWICK MAINS, as preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander and George Torrance—to be entered to at Martinmas next—preſent rent 120 l.

III. The Farm of RHODES, containing alſo a part of the lands of Stobs, together with a BREWERY or DISTILLERY, or both. It is ſituated on the great high road leading from Edinburgh to Selkirk, Hawick, &c.

The whole buildings relative to ſaid Brewery and Diſtillery have been erected within theſe ten years. There cannot be a finer inland ſituation either for a Brewery or Diſtillery. It is within ſeven miles of Muſſelburgh, and the road moſtly down hill. It is believed that there is no Diſtillery farther to the ſouth in Scotland. Thoſe who ſell ale or ſpirits on the eſtate are generally thirled to the Brewery and Diſtillery,

There are two Malt Barns, the one 55 feet by 17, and the other 63 feet by 16. There is alſo a Malt Barn, 67 feet by 18, and a Barley Loft of the ſame dimenſions. The Vaulted Cellars, the Brew-houſe, the Store-houſe, the Malt-kiln, &c. are all proportionably large.

There is a remarkable good Spring of Water, which is brought over coppers in a lead pipe; and this ſpring, by means of a reſervoir and rollers, ſerves for grinding the malt.

John Amos at Vogrie, overſeer on the eſtate, will ſhow the premiſes.

For further particulars, apply to James Cochran, writer in Thiſtle-Street, Edinburgh, to whom ſealed propoſals for leaſes of the ſaid farms or diſtillery, may be given in, or to John Amos, who will tranſmit the ſame to Mr Cochran.

STRATHGLASS.

FIR TIMBER manufactured for ſale at the Wood Wharf at LOVAT, the mouth of the river Beauly, and frith of that name. This work is now carried on by Mr JOHN NICOL, who will cut and ſaw the timber to any dimenſions required, either in deals, planks, lath, or ſquare timber, and ſell them by meaſure at the moſt reaſonable rates. The timber of Strathglaſs has been long known to be of a very excellent quality, and its reputation fully eſtabliſhed.

Commiſſions directed to him at the ſaw mill, or to Alexander Falconar at the timber yard, Lovat, by Beauly, will be duly attended to, and executed with the utmoſt attention and expedition. Veſſels of conſiderable burden may be ſafely loaded at the timber yard.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN GENTILES, Baker in Paiſley.

A General Meeting of the Creditors of the ſaid John Gentiles, was held within the houſe of Robert Proven, vintner in Glaſgow, on Thurſday the 2d of April inſtant, for the purpoſe of chuſing an interim factor upon his ſequeſtrated eſtate, when James Cowan, merchant in Paiſley, was choſen into that office; and the Creditors appointed their next meeting to be held in the houſe of the ſaid Robert Proven, on Thurſday the 7th day of May next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee on the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate.

And on the application of the ſaid factor to the Sheriff-ſubſtitute of Renfrewſhire, he has appointed Saturday the 11th, Friday the 17th, and Saturday the 25th days of April inſtant, and Saturday the 2d day of May next, within the Court-hall of the tolbooth of Paiſley, at twelve o'clock noon each day, for the public examination of the ſaid John Gentiles, and of his family, and others acquainted with his buſineſs.

Of all which intimation is hereby given in terms of the ſtatute of the 23d of his preſent Majeſty.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER KELLY, Surgeon and Druggiſt in Dunbar.

AT a full Meeting of the ſaid Alexander Kelly's Creditors, held on the 1ſt inſt. a propoſal was made on the part of certain friends, to relinquiſh the debts due to themſelves, and to become bound to pay his other creditors at Lammas next, a compoſition of five ſhillings a pound of their debts, provided the whole creditors agreed to accept of ſuch compoſition, and to grant Mr Kelly a full diſcharge of their debts. This propoſal appearing to the creditors then preſent to be an advantageous one, they unanimouſly reſolved to accept of it; and they appointed another meeting to be held within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 10th April current, that ſuch of Mr Kelly's creditors as was not preſent might have an opportunity of acceding to the above propoſal, if they ſhould think proper.

As the ſettlement propoſed cannot be carried through without the unanimous conſent of the creditors, it is requeſted that thoſe concerned will be ſo obliging as attend next meeting, either by themſelves or their doers, that the ſenſe of the whole creditors may be obtained as ſpeedily as poſſible.

The Sheriff of Haddingtonſhire has, upon an application of the interim-factor on Mr Kelly's ſequeſtrated eſtate, appointed Saturday the 11th April current, and Thurſday of each of the three ſucceeding weeks, for the examination of the bankrupt and others of his family acquainted with his affairs, in the Sheriff Court-houſe at Haddington, at twelve o'clock noon, in terms of the ſtatute; and of which intimation is hereby made to thoſe concerned.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM WATSON, Jun. and COMPANY, Manufacturers in Glaſgow, as Copartners, and of WILLIAM WATSON Jun. and JOHN M'DONALD, the conſtituent Partners of the ſaid Company, as individuals.

THAT at a meeting of the ſaid creditors held at Glaſgow upon the 1ſt day of April curt. for the purpoſe of chuſing an interim factor upon the ſequeſtrated eſtates of the ſaid William Watſon jun. and Company, as copartners and as individuals, the meeting made choice of James Coats, merchant in Glaſgow, to be interim factor thereon; and appointed a general meeting of the whole creditors of the bankrupts to be held upon Thurſday the 14th day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, within the Tontine Tavern in Glaſgow, for the purpoſe of chuſing a truſtee or truſtees upon the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtates; and that upon the application of the interim factor the Sheriff Subſtitute of the county of Lanark, has appointed Friday the 10th day of April current, and Friday in each of the three ſucceeding weeks, at one o'clock afternoon, within the Sheriff Court-houſe of Glaſgow, for the public examination of the bankrupts, and of their families, or others acquainted with their buſineſs.

Of all which this public intimation is made in terms of the ſtatute.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of THOMAS WAUGH.

AN adjourned meeting of the Creditors of the late Thomas Waugh, merchant in Leith, is to be held in the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Wedneſday the 8th day of April, at one o'clock afternoon, finally to ſettle upon what meaſures are to be purſued for diſpoſing of his Stock in Trade, the recovery of debts due to him, and the application thereof towards payment of the debts due by him, at which it is hoped all concerned will attend; and that thoſe who have not already lodged notes of their debts, will do it betwixt and the time of meeting, with John Smyth, writer to the ſignet.

SALE OF SUBJECTS.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Monday the 13th day of April, at twelve o'clock noon, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh.

The HERITABLE SUBJECTS which belonged to the deceaſed Thomas Brown fleſher in Edinburgh, either in whole, or in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. A NEW TENEMENT of LAND, lately built by the ſaid deceaſed Thomas Brown, conſiſting of two ſtoreys, and a Tenement adjoining partly occupied as a dwelling-houſe, and the remaining part as ſlaughter-houſes;—another Tenement conſiſting of three ſtoreys, occupied as ſlaughter-houſes, with a yard north thereof, all lying at the North Loch Side, betwixt the road which leads from the ſouthmoſt arch of the North Bridge weſtward and the North Loch. The preſent rent of theſe ſubjects amount to 80 l. Sterling; and, as great part of them will front the intended ſtreet to be made betwixt the North Bridge and Earthen Mound, they may be feued out to advantage for building, either as dwelling-houſes or ſtables.

LOT. II.—The THIRD STOREY and GARRETS of a Houſe lying upon the eaſt ſide of the Fleſh Market Cloſe, immediately below the entry to the High Fleſh Market, conſiſting of a dining-room, three bed-rooms, and a kitchen, with the garrets, rented at about 9 l. Sterling.

LOT III.—Being TWO DWELLING-HOUSES and CELLARS alſo lying in the ſaid Fleſh Market Cloſe, preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Black, William Lawrie, John Mitchell, and Francis Nibet, rented at about 14 l. Sterling.

LOT IV.—Being TWO HOUSES in the Weſt Bow, one of them occupied as a ſhop and dwelling-houſe by Mrs Mackenzie, fronting the High Street; the other poſſeſſed as dwelling-houſes by different tenants, and rented at about 9 l. Sterling.

For further particulars apply to Alexander Ferrie writer in Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds, or to William Ritchie farmer at Dreghorn, either of whom have power to conclude a private bargain betwixt and the day of roup.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERY.

THE COPARTNERY CONCERN, carried on by David and Archibald Wights and John Maſon, under the Firm of WIGHT, MASON, AND WIGHT, Diſtillers at Ormiſton, is *diſſolved* by mutual conſent, in ſo far as the ſaid John Maſon was concerned; and the Diſtillery Buſineſs is now carried on by David and Archibald Wights, entirely on their own account, under the firm of David and Archibald Wights in Co.

All debts contracted by the former Concern of Wight, Maſon, and Wight, will be paid by applying to ſaid David and Archibald Wights at the Diſtillery at Ormiſton; copies of which are required immediately to be given in; and all debts due the Company are requeſted to be paid to the ſaids David and Archibald Wights, they being authoriſed to diſcharge the ſame.

EARL OF ELGIN's LIME WORKS,

At Charleſtown, by Dunfermline.

THE Burning of LIME having again commenced at this WORK, the public may depend on a regular and punctual ſupply, by ſea carriage, of the following articles, and at the cuſtomary eſtabliſhed rates, viz.

LIME SHELLS at nine pence halfpenny per boll, with a penny more on every ten bolls in name of ſhipping charge, making four pounds Sterling for each hundred bolls free on board.

SLACKED LIME, at five ſhillings and three pence Sterling per chalder of eighteen bolls, being ſo low as three pence halfpenny per boll, free on board.

LIME-STONE, ſhipped free on board, at one ſhilling and ſix pence per ton, with the cuſtomary ſhipping charges and anchorage.

N. B. Lime ſhells will continue to be manufactured and ſhipped from the date hereof till Martinmas next; and Slacked Lime and Lime-ſtone are ſhipped at this work all the year round; the whole for ready money, or good bills on Edinburgh at ſhort dates.

Letters and commiſſions addreſſed to John Roſe, at Charleſtown, by Dunfermline, will be duly attended to.—All poſſible punctuality will be ſtudied, and the utmoſt attention will be paid to the intereſt of the numerous friends and cuſtomers of the work, wherever they reſide, or whatever be their rank or ſtation; while ſhipmaſters favouring the works may depend upon the moſt civil uſage, and the ſtricteſt juſtice in regard to their proper loading births, conform to the eſtabliſhed regulations, and they will receive the common encouragement, in point of freight, without reſpect of perſons.

As the great bulk of orders tranſmitted through the ſeaſon, fall to be executed in June, July, and Auguſt yearly, particularly in June; and as many of theſe orders in time paſt, have not been ſent till the goods were juſt wanted, which frequently put it out of the managers power either to give a diſtinct anſwer, or to ſerve ſuch cuſtomers to their time. In order to remedy this inconveniency, as much as the nature of the trade will admit, John Roſe earneſtly begs that cuſtomers may be pleaſed to favour him with their orders as early as poſſible, and that all new cuſtomers, when they ſend up their orders, may particularly mention their proper deſignation and place of reſidence, with the full addreſs of the letters to be ſent them, that ſuch letters may go ſafe.

Office at Charleſtown, Feb. 24. 1789.

GOAT-WHEY OR SHOOTING QUARTERS

And a Highland Farm to Let.

TO be LET for one or more years, furniſhed or unfurniſhed, and may be entered to immediately,

The HOUSE of DALHONZIE, with Offices, Gardens, and about ten acres of ground, the property of the late General Skene, lying in the pariſh of Comrie and ſhire of Perth. The houſe, which is within eight miles of Crieff, a poſt-town, is commodious, conſiſting of ſeven fire-rooms, beſides kitchen, ſervants apartments, &c The offices are complete, and the gardens are laid out with taſte, and well ſtocked with fruit trees. The ſituation of the whole, near the loch and river Earn, is known to be beautifully romantic.

Alſo to be LET for a term of years, the FARM and GRAZING of DALHONZIE. The arable lands of this farm, which are in excellent order, and conſiſt of about ſeventy acres, are all (except a few acres) incloſed with ſtone-dykes, in good repair, and ſubdivided with hedges, which are remarkably thriving. The hill belonging to the farm is of great extent, and ſuppoſed to be ſufficient to maintain about four hundred ſheep. The entry to the hill and graſs ground may be at Whitſunday next, and to the grounds to be under tillage for the enſuing crop, at the ſeparation of the crop from the ground.

Offers in writing for the Houſe and the ten acres, and for the farm ſeparately, or for both together, may be given in to James Thomſon writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, between and the 1ſt May; and ſuch offers as are not accepted of will be concealed, if deſired. As there is at preſent a ſtock of ſheep on the hill, thoſe who wiſh to have it along with the farm, will pleaſe expreſs in their offers how much they will give for the whole.

John Tod, overſeer at Dalhonzie, will ſhow the grounds.

A Houſe and Lands in Berwickſhire.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday firſt,

THE HOUSE of PRENDERGUEST, and fifty acres of rich land. The Houſe is new and elegant, with convenient offices, and a good garden, is within three miles of Eymouth, and ſix miles of Berwick.

For further particulars enquire at Mr Robertſon the proprietor, at Prendergueſt Houſe by Berwick, or Mr Cockburn, Chapel Street, Edinburgh.

A Farm and Lime Quarries to Let.

TO be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Michaelmas 1790,

The FARM of SKELPY, poſſeſſed by Robert Orr, including the pendicles poſſeſſed by David Maxwell and David Marſhall as his ſubtenants, lying in the pariſh of Cults and ſhire of Fife. The above Farm, excluſive of roads and planting, contains 395 Scots acres, whereof 300 acres are arable, and part of which is of a deep dry loamy ſoil. It lies within three miles of Cupar, the county-town, where there are good markets for beſtial and grain. There is plenty of lime-rock on the lands, part of which is preſently working, and they are in the near neighbourhood of ſeveral coal heughs.

ALSO to be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas 1790,

The LIME QUARRIES in the ſaid lands of Skelpy, with thoſe in the lands of Cults and Bunzian immediately adjoining, and the coal-ſeams in Dovan common and Teaſmuir.

The lime-quarries in the above lands have been wrought to a great extent for ſeveral years paſt. They are well known to be of a good quality; and being ſituated in the heart of a populous and improving country, the tackſman may have a conſtant ſale. Offerers for them will have in view, that the rent is to be a certain rate for each thirty-ſix ſquare yards of wrought rock.

Propoſals in writing for the above lands and lime quarries, may be given in to Mr Beveridge, No. 24. Prince's Street, or Robert Johnſton writer in Cupar, betwixt and the 10th of May next; and ſuch as are not accepted of will, if deſired, be concealed.

A plan of the farm is to be ſeen in the hands of the ſaid Robert Johnſton, who will inform as to farther particulars; and the ſaid Robert Orr will ſhew the farm and lime-quarries.

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